

## Mubarak opens 'national dialogue'

CAIRO (AFP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak opened a national dialogue between diverse political groups Saturday aimed at combating Muslim militant violence. The fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood was barred from the talks, because the government refuses to recognize it as a legitimate party (see page 2). "We all agree on the need to take a strong stand against groups resorting to violence and terrorism and to safeguard stability and legality," Mr. Mubarak told the 250 participants from various political groups invited to attend the government-sponsored dialogue. Mr. Mubarak denied that the call for dialogue was a sign of government weakness in the face of Muslim fundamentalist violence. "Some people have misinterpreted the call for dialogue, thinking it was motivated by pressure and the state's need for a common stand to counter the problem of terrorism," he said, referring to parties which refused to take part in the event. The liberal Wafd Party and the Arab nationalist Nasserites boycotted the dialogue, calling it a farce.

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## Thousands of Kurds march in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT (AFP) — More than 30,000 mainly Kurdish demonstrators marched here Saturday in protest at Ankara's military campaign against a Kurdish uprising in southern Turkey, while several people were wounded as Kurds crossing from France clashed with police. Organisers put the number of marchers as high as 70,000. Some 3,000 police were deployed to oversee the march. The marchers accused Turkey of carrying out a "war of extermination against the Kurdish people" and called for an end to German arms exports which they said were used by Turkish authorities in the 10-year-old conflict. Police earlier distributed pamphlets asking demonstrators not to brandish symbols of the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), which is leading the rebellion in Turkey and is banned there and in Germany. The PKK and several other alleged front organisations were banned in November 1993 after a wave of violent incidents in Germany instigated by Kurds. The rally was called by the international humanitarian organisation Medico, two human rights lawyers and a German-Kurdish friendship association.

### Palestinian police graduate in Gaza

GAZA (R) — The first group of 168 Palestinian police officers to be trained locally graduated in Gaza city on Saturday after a one-month course. "Your duty is to maintain law and order. This is the first team to be graduated on our homeland," Palestinian security chief Major-General Naser Yusef told the officers. The blue-uniformed force, known as Abu Jihad Brigades, includes 112 traffic and 56 emergency police. Its first woman officer, Iman Shalabi, will be responsible for training policewomen. Palestinian security forces trained elsewhere took over control of most of the Gaza Strip and Jericho under the Palestine Liberation Organisation's peace deal in May with Israel.

### Dole wins Iowa straw poll

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — Senate minority leader Bob Dole has won an Iowa straw poll of 1,349 Republicans in a preview of the party's likely contenders for the White House in 1996. But it was not an overwhelming victory for Mr. Dole, who captured 356 votes, or about 25 per cent, to 205 for former Education Secretary Lamar Alexander and 200 for Texas Senator Phil Gramm. Vice President Dan Quayle received fewer than 100 votes.

### Gulf states report violations of pact

ABU DHABI (AFP) — Companies in the Gulf are violating an 11-year-old regional economic pact by forging commercial documents to evade customs tariffs on their exports, an official Gulf body said Saturday. In a letter to member states, the Riyadh-based secretariat of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) proposed strict measures to stop violators forging certificates of origin for their products. "Violators should be punished either by a heavy fine or a ban on their exports to member states for a definite period," said the letter. Under the 1983 economic accord, exports by one GCC state to another are exempted from customs tariffs provided they are locally produced or the venture is controlled by national investors. The accord has prompted the six members to demand certificates of origin for any exports to ensure they meet requirements.

### India's smuggler hero dies in comfort

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Haji Mastan, India's most famous smuggler, whose rags-to-riches story and bravado made him a household name for decades, died in the western city of Bombay on Saturday, the Press Trust of India said. Mastan, 72, died in a plush nursing home in an exclusive south Bombay suburb after suffering heart attack, the news agency said. The dark, rangy former dock worker from the southern state of Tamil Nadu spread terror in Bombay, his adopted home, in the 1960s and 1970s through a series of vicious crimes linked to his smuggling empire. Mastan gave up his life of crime in the early 1980s and entered the construction business in Bombay.

### 6 killed in Somali fighting

MOGADISHU (R) — Six people were killed and 68 wounded in fresh gun battles between militias of powerful warlords General Mohamed Farah Aideed and Ali Mahdi Mohammad in the Somali capital Mogadishu on Saturday, medical sources said. A doctor at the Benadir Hospital in the heart of Mogadishu said he had received 58 wounded Somalis, many of them women and children with severe gunshot wounds, and five died.

## Sanaa forces press bid to capture Aden

### U.S. demand for truce unheeded

Combined agency dispatches

NORTHERN FORCES pressed ahead with their thrust to capture the southern stronghold of Aden with the besieged city reportedly under heavy artillery and rocket barrages for a third straight day Saturday.

Western diplomats quoted their contacts in Aden as saying an average of one shell or rocket per minute was being fired on the Indian Ocean port city, which has been ringed by northern forces for most of Yemen's seven-week-old civil war.

But there was no indication of any major territorial gains along the front, about 20 kilometres from the centre of the city, said the diplomats, who spoke in exchange for anonymity.

Northern warplanes Saturday bombed a residential area of the city, wounding an unspecified number of people, after southern anti-aircraft batteries chased them away from "vital economic establishments," the south's Aden News Agency reported, without elaborating.

Northern reinforcements were seen headed toward Aden in recent days, including 30 tanks and several trucks loaded with ammunition.

The northern-based government in Sanaa has not commented on the military situation in several days.

But attacks on Aden intensified last week after United Nations envoy Lakhdar Brahimi failed to broker a settlement.

A senior southern official told Reuters northern troops were trying to enter the western section of Aden to cut it off from the rest of the port city.

"By doing so, they are committing suicide. Battles are very hot now and

ment in talks with the northern and southern leaders.

The main goal of the north's new offensive, which gained strength Thursday, was to capture Aden airport and an adjacent air base on the northern outskirts of the city to undermine the southern secessionists' air superiority.

On Friday, U.S. State Department spokesman Mike McCurry said: "Northern forces should cease their bombardment of Aden immediately, avoid ground action against the city and pull back their rocket launchers and artillery."

Further military operations will require urgent Security Council consideration," he said.

A southern military statement said three northern warplanes tried to hit Aden air base on Saturday. It said several people were wounded and houses were damaged when one of the aircraft dropped its load on a residential area.

Three civilians were killed when a shell hit an Aden school housing civil war refugees in the northern suburb of Mansoura, civil defence sources said earlier on Saturday.

A Northern envoy arrived in neighbouring Omani on Saturday with a message from President Ali Abdallah Saleh.

Oman now holds the rotating presidency of the Security Council and diplomats say it is one of several Arab states backing a southern request for an emergency council meeting to discuss the plight of Aden's 400,000 residents.

## Deal close on Iraq pipeline

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq and Turkey are close to meeting U.S. and U.N. demands over the flushing of oil from a pipeline linking Iraq's Kirkuk fields to the Mediterranean coast, a Turkish Foreign Ministry official said on Saturday.

"Most of them (problems) have been solved. We narrowed the circle to almost some technicalities to be worked out in New York," Ozden Sanbar told Reuters before leaving Baghdad.

Mr. Sanbar, Turkey's Foreign Ministry under-secretary, arrived in Baghdad on Thursday to hear Iraq's views on a technical resolution that will have to be issued by the Security Council before the pipeline is flushed and refilled with oil.

The remainder of Bagdad's share, he said, would be used to buy food and other urgent humanitarian needs.

He did not say when he expected the flushing to start, but Ankara wants to begin in July and complete it in October.

"There is more work to be done... (but) both sides hope the matter will be finalised in the near future," he said.

Mr. Sanbar said the oil in the pipeline would not be injected to oil markets and no transfer of money would be made to Iraq.

The United States insists that any pact between the two sides should not violate Security Council resolutions imposed on Baghdad as a consequence of invading Kuwait in 1990.

But Western officials have stressed it will be a one-shot operation that will not signal an easing of the embargo.

Turkey was a key component of the U.S.-led coalition that ousted Iraq from Kuwait in February 1991.

Flushing the oil trapped in the twin 990-kilometre pipeline would provide Iraq with food and medicine, permitted under the sanctions.

But Western officials have stressed it will be a one-shot operation that will not signal an easing of the embargo.

Turkey was a key component of the U.S.-led coalition that ousted Iraq from Kuwait in February 1991.

Mr. Sanbar said he would meet with Dany Rothchild, head of the Israeli military administration, instead of General Amnon Shabat who led the Israeli delegation at previous autonomy talks.

"Shabat is not any more the head of the Israeli delegation," he said, although there was no official army confirmation of the move.

He said the two delegations would first discuss the agenda for negotiations.

They would then talk about the release of prisoners,

extending Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and completing matters which remained unresolved before the May 4 autonomy accord was signed.

Certain issues such as the exact size of the self-rule

enclave of Jericho were put to one side so the signing ceremony could go ahead in Cairo, launching autonomy in the West Bank town and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Hekmatyar held talks on Friday in the eastern city of Jalalabad with Sibghatullah Mojahidi, leader of one of the more moderate former guerrilla factions that make up the fractious coalition government to discuss Mr. Rabban's resignation.

"Bala Hissar fell into our hands at 5:15 p.m. (1345 GMT), but we are still under fire from the enemy," Commander Gadoch of the National Guard told AFP.

Bala Hissar was a major garrison for the allied forces of Mr. Rabban's rivals — Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and ex-commander Uzbek General Abdul Rashid Dostum, who had been at war with Mr. Rabban since January.

The adjacent Hekmatyar Dostum strongholds of Marjan Hill and the Old Microrayon housing estate have not yet been attacked by pro-Rabban forces, the spokesman stated, although locals reported many rocket salvos fired against those positions.

SU-22 and MiG-21 jet fighters screamed down from Mr. Rabban's main air base at Baghram, 40 kilometres north of the capital, throughout the day. They made more than 20 raids on Bala Hissar.

Incoming rocket barrages

were mostly limited to the frontline areas, with the western Kabul suburbs of Khar Khana also coming under fire in the morning.

Initial reports said 10 people had been killed and 70 injured, many of them non-combatants, as rockets smashed down on residential districts and positions of Mr. Hekmatyar's forces, doctors and officials said.

The fighting was the fiercest for several weeks in Kabul, where more than 2,500 people have been killed since the latest battle for supremacy between Mr. Rabban and Mr. Hekmatyar began in office next Tuesday.

Mr. Rabban has refused to step down if no viable alternative is agreed and Mr. Hekmatyar had warned of renewed hostilities if he did not go on time.

Mr. Hekmatyar held talks on Friday in the eastern city of Jalalabad with Sibghatullah Mojahidi, leader of one of the more moderate former guerrilla factions that make up the fractious coalition government to discuss Mr. Rabban's resignation.

A firm date for the trip to Jericho has not been fixed, but PLO sources and European diplomats say it is likely to be mid-July.

Israeli newspapers and radio stations said Mr. Arafat has set three conditions before he would enter the self-



EU SUMMIT: German Chancellor Helmut Kohl (left) shows the way to Austrian President Thomas Klestil (second left), Greek President Andreas Papandreou (centre) Euro-

pean Commission President Jacques Delors (first left) and Irish Premier Albert Reynolds as European Union (EU) leaders pose for a picture in Corfu, Greece (see story on page 12)

## Egypt welcomes Jordan-Israel move

AMMAN (J.T.) — Egypt welcomed on Saturday Jordan's recent moves towards a future settlement with Israel and said it was willing to extend help in the negotiations if asked to do so.

"We welcome the progress achieved on the Jordanian-Israeli track in the same manner in which we welcomed progress on the Palestinian-Israeli track," Egypt's Foreign Minister Amr Musa told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, in an interview.

"If His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian government feel it is better to move matters to attain Jordanian national rights in line with U.N. Security Council resolutions we have to support and bless this outlook," Mr. Musa told Petra in a telephone interview.

Mr. Musa repeated Cairo was ready to help push forward all tracks of the Arab-Israeli peace talks launched in 1991.

Jordan and Israel agreed in Washington earlier this month to start holding the talks inside their countries for the first time.

They announced a series of moves towards future peace including the creation of a cross-border national park and an Egyptian road link.

"Egypt's evaluation of the peace process is still positive," Mr. Musa said when asked how Cairo saw recent peace developments.

"The process is at a period of activity and Egypt hopes it will continue until it reaches the state of desired peace."

Mr. Musa said Egypt hoped similar progress could be achieved on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks.

Jordanian-Egyptian ties, which hit record lows at the height of the 1990 Gulf crisis, have dramatically improved.

Emphasising the need for the Arab states to maintain contacts and consultations in the peace process, the Egyptian minister said his country advocates constant contacts among the concerned parties to overcome any problem

that could crop up in the peace process and even the process of coordination itself.

Denying that Egypt was planning to call for an Arab summit, Mr. Musa said that such a meeting must be well-planned for in advance and accepted by all Arab states.

But, he said, Egypt believes in close cooperation and solidarity among Arab countries, at the summit or other levels as long as such activity aims to serve the higher national interests.

Mr. Musa said Egypt expects the U.N. Security Council to take action on the Yemeni war.

The fact that fighting continues in Yemen despite Security Council appeals does pose a problem," he said in Cairo. "That's what makes Security Council intervention probable."

But asked about press reports that some Arab heads of state would meet in Cairo on Yemen, he said, "that's not on the table at the moment."



Amr Musa

Mr. Musa said Egypt, Syria and the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states agreed on the need for a ceasefire in Yemen and the start of dialogue between the parties.

The foreign ministers of the eight countries will meet in Kuwait next week and Yemen is expected to dominate the debate.

visiting Jerusalem.

Mr. Rabin said in interviews published on Friday that Mr. Arafat had a right to worship in Jerusalem and only technical arrangements stood in the way.

But Benjamin Netanyahu, leader of the right-wing Likud Party, vowed to prevent Mr. Arafat's entry to the Holy City.

"Arafat is coming in order to make a political statement that Jerusalem, or the eastern part of Jerusalem, is the capital of the Palestinian state that he intends to build," Mr. Netanyahu told Israel Radio's English service.

"I heard such reports and some Palestinian officials' statements suggesting that, but they are not accurate," another senior PLO official said, referring to comments Dr. Shabat made to Reuters in Jerusalem, accusing Israel of throwing up political roadblocks to the trip.

"The only problem for Arafat's trip is of donor funding flow," the PLO official said.

One of 16 European ambassadors who met with Mr. Arafat at his residence in Tunis, told Reuters the PLO chief was concerned about the delay in donor funding and wanted it speeded up.

"But he didn't set any political condition and didn't even talk on these issues," the statement said.

Likud threatens blockade

The aides, and European diplomats who met with Mr. Arafat in Tunis, told Reuters he has not set any new political conditions to his return to Jericho, delayed now for several weeks.

A firm date for the trip to Jericho has not been fixed, but PLO sources and European diplomats say it is likely to be mid-July.

## U.S. favours acceleration of funds to Palestinians

WASHINGTON (USA) — The United States favours an accelerated flow of funds to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to help the Palestinians deal with the most urgent needs of starting up their governmental operations in Gaza and Jericho, State Department spokesman Michael McCurry said Friday.

He noted that Abu Ala, executive director of the Palestinian Council for Economic Development and Reconstruction, has been holding talks with senior U.S. officials and also with the World Bank this week. The talks are to continue early next week.

At the State Department, the Palestinian official met with Joan Spero, under secretary for economic and agricultural affairs; Ambassador Dennis Ross, special coordinator for the Middle East peace process; and Robert Pelletreau, assistant secretary for Near Eastern affairs. He also has met with officials of the department's economic bureau, the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), and the Treasury Department. Mr.

McCurry said.

All of the talks are aimed at the same thing, the spokesman said:

"1) How to make more effective the flow of international assistance to the Palestinians as they begin the serious work of implementing aspects of the declaration, and 2) How to accelerate some of the funds coming from the donor community to take care of the most urgent needs."

Mr. McCurry noted "there have been a lot of costs involved in starting up the operation that exists in Gaza and in Jericho."

The United States has encouraged donor countries to contribute funds on an "expedited basis" to the so-called "Holst Fund" that was established to address some of those start-up costs, he said. Donor countries are also being urged to shift pledges made at the October 1993 donor conference in Washington into forms whose delivery can be expedited. The United States has already put a total of \$20 million into the Holst Fund, he said.

Following is a partial trans-

cript of Mr. McCurry's comments:

Q: I believe PLO officials are either having talks today or scheduled to have talks at the World Bank on the subject of freeing up some of the aid that has been promised, actually getting that money into their hands.

Are there talks along those same lines with PLO officials either taking place here or planned for here, and what is your view at this point in terms of making more of the money actually available to the PLO?

Mr. McCurry: There are talks. It's Abu Ala who has been here, and he has met with a whole range of people in our government. His office has got a better sense of his schedule, but he has met with, among others, Under Secretary Spero, Ambassador Ross, Assistant Secretary Pelletreau. He's met with some other folks from our Economic Bureau, from AID, from Treasury. In fact, most of the morning and probably early again next week, we'll have discussions with him, and all of them are aimed at the same thing —

(1) how to make more effective the flow of international assistance to the Palestinians as they begin the serious work of implementing aspects of the Declaration; and then (2) how to accelerate some of the funds coming from the donor community to take care of the most urgent needs.

So there's been a lot of costs involved with starting up the operation that exists in Gaza and Jericho, and in fact the fund that was established — the whole fund that was established to actually address some of those startup costs is something that we've encouraged countries to contribute to on an expedited basis and take some of their pledges that grew out of the October 1993 Donor Conference here and shift them into something that can be expedited towards delivery.

So we are addressing that. But again I would stress that we've made it clear to the Palestinians that they have responsibilities, too, in terms of providing the right types of structures and the right type of organisational efficiency that can use these funds effectively.

Q: Where will the U.S. AID office be set up to regulate or to control the flow of assistance?

Mr. McCurry: I don't have any different answer than the one I gave last week.

Q: Did you give one last week?

Mr. McCurry: Yes.

Q: You hadn't decided last week?

Mr. McCurry: They were still working out administrative details. AID was still discussing that.

Q: When you do this, will you take into account the Congressmen who don't want you to set up in East Jerusalem?

Mr. McCurry: We'll take into account a wide variety of factors.

Q: (Inaudible) East Jerusalem — is that still an option?

Mr. McCurry: I went through this all last week, Barry.

Q: A quick one on that. Prime Minister Rabin also (inaudible) publicly asked — he said donors should not set up donor offices in East Jerusalem, sort of is that going to be ground —

Mr. McCurry: I got tortured on this last week. We're not going to do it again.

Q: Okay. And here's the main question. (Inaudible) So the bottom line is the U.S. is not prepared to release any of its donor money yet to the PLO.

Mr. McCurry: No, that's not true at all. In fact, through the Holst Fund, we have already released, I think, at least — I mean, we've done the numbers on this, Sid, several times. We reoriented \$10 million out of our overall commitment of \$10 million to the Holst Fund. I'm sorry. That's an additional \$10 million on top of the \$10 million that we had already put into the Holst Fund.

I don't have all the rundown now, but a lot of the funding — some of the funding — we went through some of the funding numbers. I think, a while back, but I know NEA has got them, and you can get them from them. But we've already put money in for some of the startup processes.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### U.S. urges Algeria to broaden government base

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Algerian Foreign Minister Mohammad Salah-Dembri wrapped up visit Friday to Washington, where officials warned him the only way to stop the wave of violence in his country was to broaden the government's base. "We certainly are very, very concerned about the reports that we've heard of the violence and the abuses taking place," said State Department spokesman Mike McCurry. Since a military junta seized power and cancelled elections which Islamic militants were poised to win in January 1992, Algeria has been hit by a wave of unrest in which scores of civilians have been murdered. Mr. Salah-Dembri, who arrived in Washington Monday met with Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Robert Pelletreau, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs. "We discussed in detail with the foreign minister the view that the best chance for achieving stability and a more democratic system in Algeria lies in broadening the base of the government," Mr. McCurry said. Wednesday, Mr. Salah-Dembri said that Washington backed Algeria's plans for economic and political reform.

### Israel's treatment of Romanians worries Bucharest

BUCHAREST (AFP) — Romania is worried about the treatment of thousands of its nationals employed in Israel and is seeking to improve their working conditions, the foreign ministry said. "We are worried about the fate of Romanian workers in Israel after having received several recent complaints," ministry spokesman Mircea Gheorghe said. Many had complained of being underpaid and not receiving health and welfare benefits and the Israeli ambassador had been invited to the ministry on Thursday to discuss the issue, he said. Israel Radio said a few days ago that some 30 Romanians farm workers kidnapped an Israeli to protest against working conditions. Israel last April agreed to the hiring of 18,000 foreigners, mostly Romanians and Bulgarians, to replace Palestinian workers.

### World Court to rule July 1 on Gulf dispute

THE HAGUE (R) — The International Court of Justice said on Friday it would deliver a judgment in the sovereignty dispute between Qatar and Bahrain over the Hawar Islands and the reefs of Dibab and Jaradah on Friday, July 1. Qatar contests Bahrain's sovereignty over the islands which lie close to its coast and submitted the case unilaterally to the United Nations Court in 1991. Bahrain says this breached an agreement to submit the case jointly and that the court therefore has no jurisdiction to hear the case. The court will rule next week whether it has jurisdiction to hold further proceedings to settle the dispute..

### 'Iraq building new canal in marshlands'

LONDON (R) — The Iraqi government is building another canal through southern marshlands as part of its efforts to crush resistance forces, an opposition group said on Friday. The Supreme Council for the Islamic Resistance in Iraq (SCIRI) issued a statement in London saying the 140-150 kilometres waterway is designed to further efforts by Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein to drain vast areas of the marshlands. The report could not be independently verified. Shi'ite rebels resisting President Saddam's rule say he is attempting to dry out the area, a centre of resistance to Baghdad, to make it more accessible to his army. But SCIRI London representative Hamid Al Bayati said the new canal, which followed extensive drainage projects by army engineering units in the area over the past three years, was meant to create a barrier in front of forces of the popular resistance. "Our sources have confirmed that this new project will certainly and drastically affect the ecology of the marshlands and the centuries-old living patterns of the area," he added. The state-run Iraqi News Agency announced in April the completion of 105 kilometres canal between a point near Nasiriyah in southern Iraq and the port of Basra. Mr. Bayati said the new project starts in Al Maymonah district, travels south-west towards Al Israh, then changes course to the east to reach the Shatt Al Arab, waterway at Al Qurnah.

### Aid agency reports 'malnutrition in Sudan'

BRUSSELS (AP) — The Belgian aid organisation Doctors Without Frontiers said Friday that children in southern Sudan are suffering from "catastrophic malnutrition." In a statement, the agency said a nutrition survey in the Bahr Al Ghazal region found 36 per cent of children between 6 months and five years of age suffering from malnutrition. Of those children nine per cent suffer from severe malnutrition, the statement said. Aid to the region is still hindered by lack of funds, supplies, the agency said, adding "If measures aren't taken quickly, a catastrophe is inevitable." Sudan, with its predominantly Muslim north and mainly Christian and animist south, has been embroiled in civil war since 1983. Fighting between the government in Khartoum and the opposition Sudan People's Liberation Army has ravaged the country and hindered international efforts to send humanitarian aid. Most of the more than 1.5 million victims have died of starvation.

### People who fled Sudan war return home

KHARTOUM (R) — Thousands of Sudanese who fled their homes in southern Sudan to escape fighting between the government and rebels are returning, a Khartoum newspaper reported on Saturday. The government-owned Al Ingaz Al Watani newspaper said four trains carrying 15,000 displaced people arrived at Awiil, capital of northern Bahr Al Ghazal state from Wau, southern Sudan's second largest town. Awiil is about 110 kilometres northwest of Wau, which is 1,030 kilometres southwest of Khartoum. The return of the 15,000 people, who came home despite lack of preparations for the current agricultural season, reflects a reduction in fighting.



AID: Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat shakes hands with United Nations Relief and Works Agency Commissioner-General Kofi Annan prior to signing an agreement in

## U.N. fears pullout of guards from north Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Financial problems could soon force the United Nations to withdraw its guards from northern Iraq where millions of Kurds are living in western-patrolled safe havens, a senior U.N. official said.

"If we do not get substantial funds in the next few days... we might have to re-allocate all U.N. guards," Poul Dahl, commander of the United Nations guards contingent in Iraq, told Reuters.

The guards were sent to Iraq after the 1991 Gulf war to look after U.N. offices and relief convoys. Their presence was also seen as reassuring millions of Kurds who fled to mountains on the Turkish and Iranian borders following the collapse of a brief post-Gulf war revolt against Baghdad.

More than 300 Kurds were killed in fighting between Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) and about 30,000 Kurds were displaced in the province of Sulaimaniyah, Mr. Dahl said.

They suspect the government sees the dialogue as a way to recruit them into its campaign against Muslim militants, rather than as an attempt to make the country more democratic.

Significantly Mr. Mubarak repeatedly put off the dialogue until the security forces felt they were winning the war against the Al Gamaa Al Islamiyah and other violent groups.

The opposition wants direct and pluralist presidential elections, access to the state run-media, an end to the state of emergency which has been in force since 1981 and a change in the way the Interior Ministry runs the elections in practice.

Mr. Dahl said their withdrawal would deal a heavy

blow to aid supplies to Iraqi Kurds bearing the double brunt of U.N. sanctions for Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 and fighting between rival Kurdish groups.

"You might lose everything we have done so far," Mr. Dahl said.

He said the presence of guards in northern Iraq, now under the protection of a Western air-umbrella operating from Turkey, was essential to keep an already explosive situation under control.

More than 300 Kurds were killed in fighting between Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) and about 30,000 Kurds were displaced in the province of Sulaimaniyah, Mr. Dahl said.

"Without our presence there would be thousands of casualties; and hundreds of thousands of displaced people," he said.

Last month a land dispute triggered an armed conflict between armed supporters of Massoud Barazani's KDP and those of Jalal Talabani's PUK.

The 212 guards, each armed with a pistol, have little other than their blue suits as they try to preserve peace in an area covering 74,000 square kilometres.

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blow to aid supplies to Iraqi Kurds bearing the double brunt of U.N. sanctions for Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 and fighting between rival Kurdish groups.

"You might lose everything we have done so far," Mr. Dahl said.

But their presence in Iraq has always been a thorny issue with Baghdad, which accuses them of being spies. Only six guards are allowed to stay in U.N. headquarters in Baghdad and the rest are deployed in the north outside government control.

The guards were targets of assassination attempts and one from Fiji was shot dead in 1992 as he slept in the northern town of Dohuk. Several others were injured.

Lack of funds is also threatening the entire U.N. relief programme in Iraq on which hundreds of thousands of Kurds rely.

The collapse of U.N. programmes in Iraq is certain to be viewed as a triumph by Baghdad which charges the U.N. of politicising its presence.

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HIJAZ RAILWAY TRAIN	
Dep. Amman ...	8:00 a.m. every Monday
Arr. Damascus ...	5:00 p.m. every Monday
Dep. Damascus ...	7:00 a.m. every Sunday
Arr. Amman ...	5:00 p.m. every Sunday
MARKET PRICES	
Upper/lower price in fils per kg.	
Apple	550 500
Apricots	500 300
Banana	650
Banana (Mukammar)	620
Cabbage	150 100
Carrot	300/200
Onions	1300 800
Cheery	1200/800
Cauliflower	1200/1000
Cucumber (green)	170/100
Cucumber (small)	150/100
Eggplant	150/100
Garlic	160/80
Grapes	700/500
Lemon	500/300
Marrow (large)	500/400
Marrow (small)	150/100
Orange	420/300
Onion (dry)	180/80
Pepper (green)	320/200
Pepper (sweet)	450/350
Potato	300/200
Peaches	350/250
Tomato	700/500
Strawberries	140/60
Watermelon	500/400
Watermelon	120/80
Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
6:15 ... Anatolia (TA)	
6:25 ... Frankfur (RJ)	
6:30 ... Rome (AZ)	
12:30 ... Doha (Bahrain (GF))	
14:30 ... Moscow (SU)	
15:30 ... London (UK)	
19:35 ... Paris (RJ)	
22:30 ... Istanbul (RJ)	
23:30 ... Singapore, Jakarta (RJ)	
23:30 ... Brussels, Geneva (RJ)	
23:30 ... Athens (RJ)	
23:30 ... Beirut (RJ)	
23:30 ... Madrid (RJ)	
23:30 ... Paris (RJ)	
23:30 ... Ankara (RJ)	
23:30 ... Doha (RJ)	
Other Flights (Terminal 1)	
14:25 ... Moscow (SU)	
15:05 ... Lamaca (RJ)	
20:20 ... Cairo (MS)	
21:15 ... Beirut (ME)	
22:20 ... Istanbul (TA)	
01:25 ... Amsterdam (	

## Home News

## Parliament calls for halt to fighting in Yemen

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian Parliamentarians Saturday voiced their concern over the continued fighting in Yemen and urged visiting Yemeni parliamentary team led by Mohammad Al Kabsi to help end the conflict and call for an immediate truce.

"We call for an immediate halt to bloodshed and we reiterate our support for Yemeni's unity," said Speaker of the Lower House Taher Masri at a meeting with the Yemeni delegation.

For his part, the Senate Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi said that Jordan was pained to see the fighting continuing and confrontation taking the place of dialogue and negotiation.

The fighting in Yemen, he said, calls to mind the other sources of pain caused by the situation in Palestine, Lebanon, Sodan, Somalia and the Gulf region in the past decades.

Mr. Kabsi said that the war in Yemen was not a conflict between the north and south or between the Socialist Party and the National Congress Party, but rather it stems from a mutiny against legitimacy and the constitution.

Yemen has accepted a ceasefire and is willing to start a dialogue in light of the reconciliation document signed in Amman on Feb. 20, but "the mutineers have rejected the bid," said Mr. Kabsi.

Mr. Kabsi, who handed messages to Mr. Masri and Mr. Lawzi from the Yemeni parliament in Sanaa said that the delegation came to Jordan in order to benefit from its experience in the course

of Sanaa's drive to safeguard Yemen's unity and territorial integrity.

The meetings with the Yemeni team were attended by members of both Houses of Parliament.

## Senate sends message of support to King

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper House of Parliament Saturday voiced its support for His Majesty King Hussein's endeavours to regain Jordan's full rights with respect to land and water as a basic pre-condition for achieving progress in the Arab-Israeli peace process.

Following is the text of the cable which was sent to the King by Senate Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi.

"The Upper House of Parliament has been following up Your Majesty's talks with the U.S. administration and the outcome of your visit to the United States with increasing interest, and has closely studied your statements at the press conference held upon the conclusion of the talks in Washington where you re-emphasised Jordan's national rights.

"You have carried to Washington the problems that have been troubling the nation and bravely submitted Jordan's views with determination to regain the usurped rights of the Arab Nation. In this context, you have demanded the restoration of Jordan's land and the demarcation of international boundaries and the country's lawful water share as a prerequisite for attaining progress in the bilateral phase of the peace process which would lead to a just and durable peace.

"To all this we take pride in your efforts and voice our support for your quest.

"We stress that any progress on the Jordanian track is bound to contribute towards progress on other tracks and aims at attaining the Arab Nation's strategic objectives of a just and durable peace acceptable to future generations.

"We deeply appreciate your sacrifices for your people and wish you success in your relentless efforts in serving the nation."



Minister of State for Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Abdul Baqi Jammoh Saturday meets with a visiting Chilean parliamentary delegation (Petra photo)

## Visiting parliamentarians seek to advance bilateral ties

AMMAN (J.T.) — The head of a visiting Chilean parliamentary delegation, Mario Hamawi, Saturday expressed his country's total support for Jordan's endeavours to ensure the implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination in their homeland.

Speaking at a meeting with Minister of State for Judicial and Parliamentary Affairs Abdul Baqi Jammoh, Mr. Hamawi said Chile highly appreciates His Majesty King Hussein's efforts towards establishing peace in the region based on U.N. resolutions.

The parliamentary delegation represents the Arab community in Chile and a committee in parliament designed to bolster Chile's relations with the Arab World, said Mr. Hamawi.

Outlining the general condition of the Arab communities in Chile, Mr. Hamawi said its members are mainly involved in banking, industrial and trade sectors.

Other members of the delegation who spoke at the meeting with Sheikh Jammoh said they appreciated Jordan's continued assistance to the Palestinian people.

The minister outlined Jordan's stand and its efforts to establish peace and justice in the region.

Earlier Mr. Hamawi met with the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament.

They also met with Abdul Hadi Al Majali, head of the Lower House's Foreign Affairs Committee, who outlined Jordan's efforts for peace and spoke about Jordan's economic difficulties in the wake of the Gulf crisis.

The Chilean group later

met with Marwan Awad, Minister of Industry and Trade secretary general, and learnt from him about the laws that grant exemptions to foreign investors in Jordan.

Mr. Hamawi voiced Chile's interest in promoting trade and touristic cooperation with Jordan and announced that a team of Chilean businesspersons is planning a visit to the Kingdom to discuss possibilities and areas of investment.

Mr. Hamawi said his country wished to promote technical, economic and cultural cooperation with Jordan, based on a 1981 agreement signed by the two countries.

He said that Chile seeks to create joint committees dealing with trade and economic relations.

Among the limited number of commodities which Jordan imports from Chile are sodium nitrates and cereal seeds.

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## Jordan Times

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### In Jordan's best interest

WHEN Jordan agreed to join the Madrid peace conference less than three years ago, it did so out of its belief that negotiations were the best, if not the only, mechanism for finding an acceptable solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Jordan believed then, as it does now, that coordination among the Arab parties to the talks is a necessity without which the Arabs will be in a weak bargaining position against Israel, thus the Kingdom urged coordination and pronounced extra loud that the objective of the peace process should be a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Three years and much rhetoric after Madrid, however, it has become clear that Arab coordination is nothing more than a demand for some and only empty slogans for others. Jordan worked hard to redress this situation, especially with the Palestine Liberation Organisation. But its efforts failed to produce the desired results. It was time Jordan took precautions to make sure its interests were not overlooked, its role not marginalised and, therefore, it moved ahead with its talks with Israel.

Now some antagonists would want to portray these prospects for serious movement on the Jordanian-Israeli track as a deviation from the Kingdom's commitment to a comprehensive peace. This is of course absurd. It is a position that defies reality and an argument that falls to pieces when faced by the words and deeds of the country ever since, and before, the peace talks started.

The talks that Jordan will hold with Israel next month are governed by the agenda which Jordan signed with Israel in September last year, after the PLO and Israel signed their own declaration of principles. Nobody objected to the agenda then, nobody should object to the coming talks now. The objective of the agenda is to reach a peace treaty within the framework of a comprehensive solutions to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The purpose of the coming talks is to find solutions to the problems that Jordan will not sign a peace treaty before resolving.

It is natural, therefore, that the Kingdom negotiates these problems with Israel so that when the time comes for discussing a comprehensive peace in the region Jordan will not find itself lagging behind others who, too, have been discussing problems of bilateral dimensions on their tracks.

By speeding up its negotiations with Israel, without compromising the principles that have guided its talks with Israel so far, Jordan will be taking important steps to protect its national interests. But it will also be contributing towards a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, which cannot be attained unless all parties solve their bilateral differences with Israel.

### ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I Arabic daily Saturday hailed the outcome of His Majesty King Hussein's visit to the United States, saying that the visit had laid the ground for enhancing Jordanian-American ties in all respects. Thanks to the King's efforts, Jordan is now expected to receive economic help not only from the United States but also from the Paris Club in the form of reduction of the volume of its external debts and in the rescheduling of the remaining debts to foreign countries including the United States itself, said the daily. With respect to the other topics discussed by the King and the U.S. administration, the paper said that the visit offered a good chance for presenting Jordan's case with regard to the usurped Jordanian lands and water. At both the political and economic levels, the U.S. administration has displayed a great measure of understanding of the Kingdom's needs, said the daily. By all standards and measures, said the paper, the King's visit can be described as most successful and beneficial for his country and people.

A COLUMNIST in Al Dostour Saturday drew attention to the need for the government to adopt very drastic measures against those wasting water or consuming excessive amounts for no good cause. Taher Al Adwan said that it has been confirmed by experts that the Kingdom was bound to face a drought due to the limited availability of water resources and the huge and growing demand for water supplies for agriculture, domestic use and industry. The coming 10 years are crucial for Jordan and most countries of the Middle East as they are bound to face a serious water problem that could lead to hostilities, said the writer. He said that it is no secret to say that the water issue is bound to replace the Middle East question and that it is important to take some action now to deal with the looming danger. The writer said that the concerned authorities should imprison those who wash their cars using hoses or those consuming excessive water amounts for swimming pools and those who drill artesian wells without permission.

### Sunday's Economic Pulse

## 27 years of open bridges

The political, social and economic final results of an open-bridge policy applied over 27 years of Israeli occupation of the West Bank are varied. However, no one can deny the obvious fact that this policy facilitated the gradual transfer of Palestinian population, to the detriment of the Palestinian cause, to the extent that you may now find more Palestinian Jerusalemites in Amman-Zarqa area than in East Jerusalem itself. Currently, the number of Palestinians in Jerusalem is estimated at 150,000, almost the same, if not less, than of Israeli settlers. Demographically, the Judaism of the Arab city is complete.

While the Arab population of Jerusalem was gradually declining due to migration, the population of the Gaza Strip more than doubled. Gaza became a human fortress and, from an Israeli point of view, a hopeless case as far as occupation is concerned.

It was natural under the circumstances that the leaders of Israel, even under the Likud, would flirt with the idea of unilateral withdrawal from Gaza. Israel was very close to leaving Gaza unconditionally when the Oslo breakthrough gave the Israelis substantial gains for doing what they would have liked to do anyway.

So much for the demographic dimension of the open-bridge policy applicable to the West Bank as a side-effect. What about the economic dimension?

The bridges were opened by a decision taken by Moshe Dayan in 1967, which Jordan allowed by inaction and default. The rules of the traffic across the bridges were set by Israel and tolerated by Jordan. Goods were allowed to move eastwards and prevented from moving westwards. People

were encouraged to cross the bridges eastwards but every trick was used to deprive them from returning. Israel collected hefty fees for crossing the bridges in both directions.

The cumulative surplus Israel was able to make in its balance of trade with the West Bank over 27 years reached \$7 billion, while Jordan made a deficit in its balance of trade with the occupied territories to the tune of \$2 billion.

Thus, Jordan unintentionally financed 30 per cent of the Israeli trade surplus with the West Bank through increasing the capacity of the Palestinian market to absorb more Israeli commodities.

This unquieting fact is not in line with the spirit of Arab economic boycott to Israel. There is practically no difference whether we import \$2 billion worth of Israeli commodities directly, or enable a third party to import a similar amount of Israeli products. The benefits accruing to Israel are the same in both situations. Jordan's good intentions to support the Palestinian people under occupation and alleviate their suffering do not change this reality.

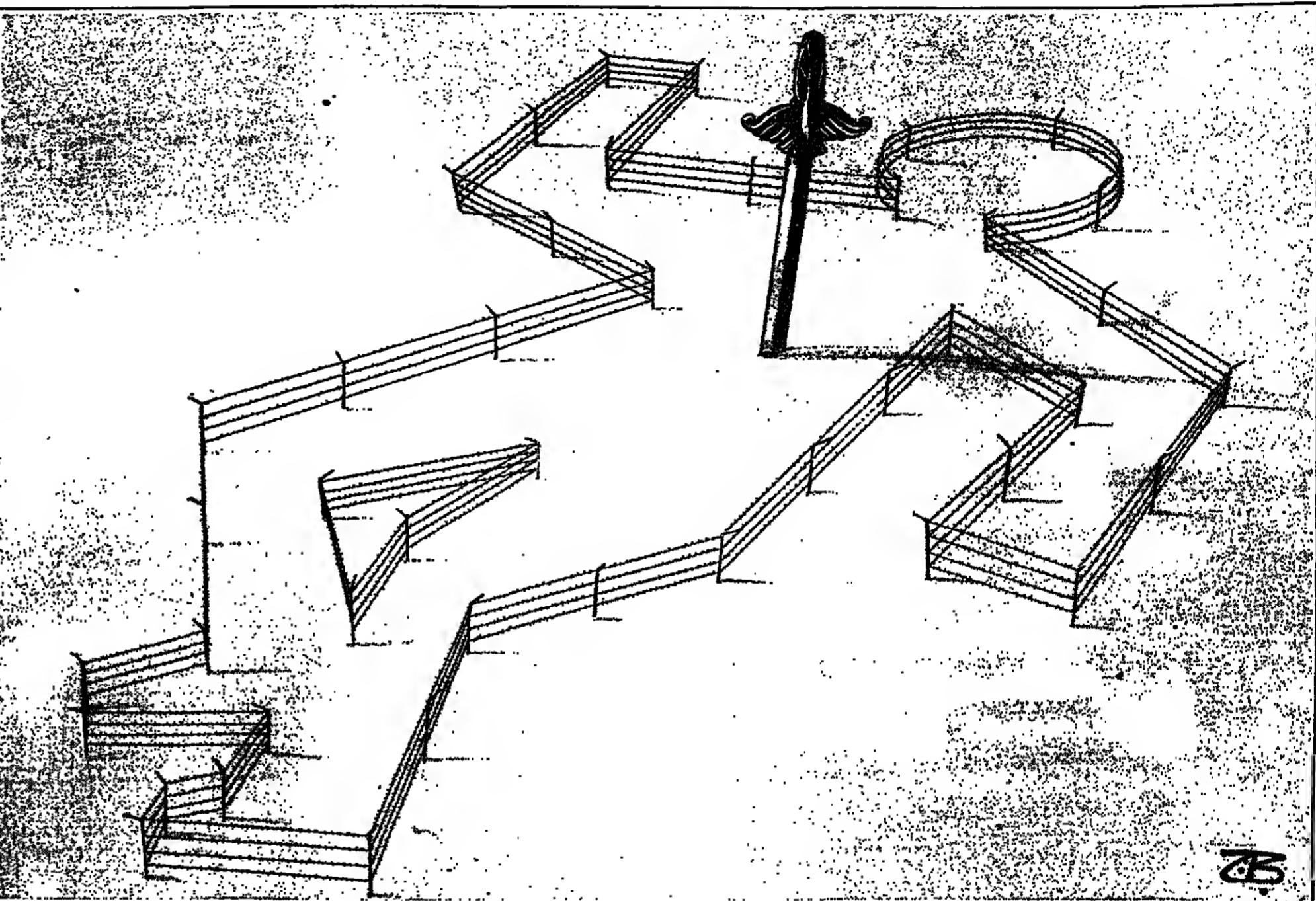
The policy of open bridges, and the acceptance of directed movement of goods over the bridges did not only help the Israeli balance of payments, it also caused hundreds of millions of Jordanian dinars to accumulate in the West Bank, there being the price paid for Palestinian shipments of vegetables, fruits and industrial products. Jordanian money amassed in the West Bank is estimated to range between 150 to 300 million dinars. Deposits in Jordanian banks in favour of West Bank residents could be double or triple that much. No attempt to calculate the amount has ever been under-

taken.

As usual, Jordan accepted these sacrifices at the expense of its own national interest, without economic agreements and tough negotiations with PLO. Instead of the appreciation of these economic sacrifices and demographic burdens, which Jordan is entitled to expect, the stock of dinars in the West Bank became a potential weapon which can be used against Jordan. The demographic structure on the other hand, became a weak point which we try to cover up by empty slogans of national unity.

The lesson is that Jordan should protect its own national interest first. Jordan should open a new chapter of sound and healthy relations with the newly-born Palestinian entity. The bridges should not be closed — it is too late and not advisable to do it now — but the movement of people should be strictly regulated and the freedom of our exports to the West Bank should not be restricted, otherwise we should have our own restrictions. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Interior moved in the opposite direction.

It is strange that so far the Jordanian government is too shy to set a passport point and a customs centre at the bridges. In fact, the flow of goods across the bridges eastwards and the flow of funds westwards are not accounted for in our national accounts. The published statistics of the Jordanian balance of trade, balance of payments and other national accounts is grossly misleading, because millions of dinars are not accounted for. Even after the official disengagement from the West Bank, in July 1988, Jordan did not consider the bridges as border points.



From G.H. Jansen  
In central Italy

EVEN in this little village, tucked away in the hills above Lake Trasimmo (on the shores of which the Phoenician invader Hamilcar inflicted on the Roman Empire one of the most decisive defeats in the annals of war) the talk is all of the emergence, or rather re-emergence of the neo-fascists on the Italian political scene.

Because, thanks to the new Italian prime minister, Silvio Berlusconi, the fascists for the first time since World War II, are back in government in Rome, thanks, too, to the votes of the Italian people in a free and fair general election; a preference which was repeated in the elections for the European parliament two weeks ago.

Outsiders, particularly Italy's European neighbours, wonder how the Italian people could vote for the fascists who, under Benito Mussolini, led Italy to defeat and humiliation in World War II, a war that the Italian people did not want to have any part

of? The answer to that question is that the neo-fascists, now bearing the innocuous name, the "Italian Social Movement" (MSI) filled a big gap left by the collapse of both the Italy's traditional ruling parties: the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, both overwhelmed by the sheer weight of their corruption in accepting massive bribes from big business: the right-wing Christian Democrats and the "leftist" Socialists had an unspoken alliance on the Italian political scene.

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And yet the reason for the fascist reemergence can be said to be the basic healthiness of the Italian body politic which has extruded, spewed forth, the corruption of the old parties that had governed the country for 50 years. The purge has even affected somebody like Julio Andreotti, seven-time Italian prime minister and with a reputation of near saintliness. The same sort of extrusion is

overtaking the criminal network of the mafia.

And the neo-fascist MSI found it easier to fill that gap because it was a part of the centre-right coalition, called the National Alliance, put together by Berlusconi with the two other partners being his own Forza Italia, ideologically colourless but essentially the party of big business, and the Northern League, which would, some time, in the future, like to see Italy broken into three autonomous areas of the north, south and centre. Thus, the neo-fascists were well camouflaged.

Since this coalition was put together before the election the Italian electorate knew that a vote for the National Alliance was a vote for the neo-fascists; and yet it won votes, suggesting that there must be a strong tendency towards authoritarianism in the Italian political psyche; it is surely no coincidence that

Mr. Berlusconi's own party is called "Forza" Italia.

After much bargaining the MSI was given one of the two deputy premierships, but none of the key ministries. Furthermore, because of the alarm expressed both outside and inside Italy at the re-emergence of the fascists, no supporter of Mussolini old enough to have taken part in World War II was given a cabinet position.

One of MSI's leading figures has said that the fascists did many good things for Italy; that Benito and his men have been "forgotten"; that Benito was one of the greatest politicians of the 20th century; that there was nothing wrong with the fascist regime until, under pressure from its ally Nazi Germany, it passed anti-Semitic laws which were, however, applied in a very lax, typically Italian, fashion.

Thus, the neo-fascists keep

rest of Europe, guessing.

Because the two older parties were, publicly, riddled with corruption it was virtually impossible for politically decent voters to support them, so that, in a sense, the other parties, including the MSI, gained support by default. As the old saying has it, "All that is necessary for bad men to win is that good men should do nothing — or for one time good men to be formed which would exclude the MSI but perhaps include the Communists, now calling themselves the Democratic Party of the Left, and a very different kettle of fish after the collapse of the Soviet Union."

The neo-fascists gained by default in another way: Because they were deliberately excluded from power for 50 years they were, perhaps, uncorrupted because they could not get their hands on the spoils of office which was the undoing of the other parties in power.

Alarm over the rise of fascism in Italy was enhanced by the fact that it seemed to be echoed by the rise of neo-Nazism in Germany, but in fact the two cases are quite

different. There is no political vacuum in Germany where the political parties are strong, respectable and respected.

Two dangers face liberal

democracy in Italy: One is that the fascists, given respectability, will gain in power. But at the moment there seems little danger of this happening because the expectation is that the present disparate coalition is not going to last very long, and that on its collapse a new and almost certainly very different coalition will have to be formed which would exclude the MSI but perhaps include the Communists, now calling themselves the Democratic Party of the Left, and a very different kettle of fish after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The other danger is the splitting up of Italy, as advocated by the Northern League. This is a possibility but not a probability because Italian unity is now too deeply rooted. There may, however, be some devolution of power away from Rome and towards the regions.

## Commission could heal, or reopen, old wounds

By Anton Ferreira  
Reuter

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's new blacked government is portraying its proposed "truth commission" as a way of healing the wounds of apartheid, but critics say it could rub salt into them.

Mr. Van Der Merwe said senior members of the ruling African National Congress (ANC) could be embarrassed by revelations from the apartheid era.

According to the police, about 150 people, many of them civilians, were killed in the 14 years up to 1990 by ANC guerrillas.

The ANC has also been accused of torturing and

killing its own members in prison camps in Angola and other African countries during its years in exile.

On the other side of the war, human rights monitors say security forces detained without trial and tortured tens of thousands of people, including children, and killed hundreds of real or suspected anti-apartheid activists.

White right-wing leaders have been unanimous in opposing the truth commission.

Constand Viljoen, head of the Freedom Front right-wing group in parliament, said

the commission would be a propaganda exercise by the ANC. "If the details (of past abuses) become public, this will further hatred, not reconciliation," he said.

But Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches and himself a victim of police torture during the apartheid years, said voluntary disclosure by the guilty was the only way to heal South Africa.

"There's the type of pain you cannot heal without confession or declaration," he told a recent seminar on

reconciliation.

"People feel they can forgive because that person who tortured them now understands that what he did was wrong."

In debating how a truth commission should operate, South African analysts have cited similar inquiries in Latin America where democratic governments replaced military dictatorships.

Hermann Giliomee, a political scientist at the University of Cape Town, said the success of the Chilean commission was due to its political balance between

left and right, a balance that he said was unlikely.

"In South Africa... proponents of a commission appear to have a highly partisan context in which they situate our recent history. For them, it is a case of the non-violent, essentially peaceful democratic movement versus a violent authoritarian regime," Mr. Giliomee said.

"Instead of regular courts with well-established rules for testing evidence we could get a commission with hand-picked politically correct judges setting up a separate system of justice."

# Features

## French emotion, power politics behind Rwanda move

By Nelson Graves  
Reuter

PARIS — France's expedition to Rwanda may be aimed at saving civilian lives but it is also tinged with power politics and Paris' long legacy of colonial influence in French-speaking Africa.

France first raised the possibility of leading an outside intervention force on June 11 — more than two months after the start of bloodletting which has claimed an estimated 500,000 lives in Rwanda.

Paris has justified the long delay by saying it only became clear over time that U.N. forces would be unable to step in to stop the carnage for another few weeks at the earliest.

"It's no longer time to stand by with arms crossed and deplore the massacres, but to take steps," said Foreign Minister Alain Juppe who, with President Francois Mitterrand, has led the drive to send French troops.

But the tardiness of the mission has stirred deep suspicion about France's motives.

The rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) has accused Paris of "cynical and Machiavellian intervention" to check their accelerating advance against Hutu-dominated government forces, which between 1990 and 1993 were armed and trained by France.

"The tragedy that we are suffering stems from all the deals and manoeuvres by France aimed at keeping in power the party of president (Juvenal) Habyarimana," RPF head Alexis Kanyarengwe said, referring to the Rwandan leader killed in April.

Amnesty International (AI) has urged France to probe charges one of its military units trained Rwandan death squads.

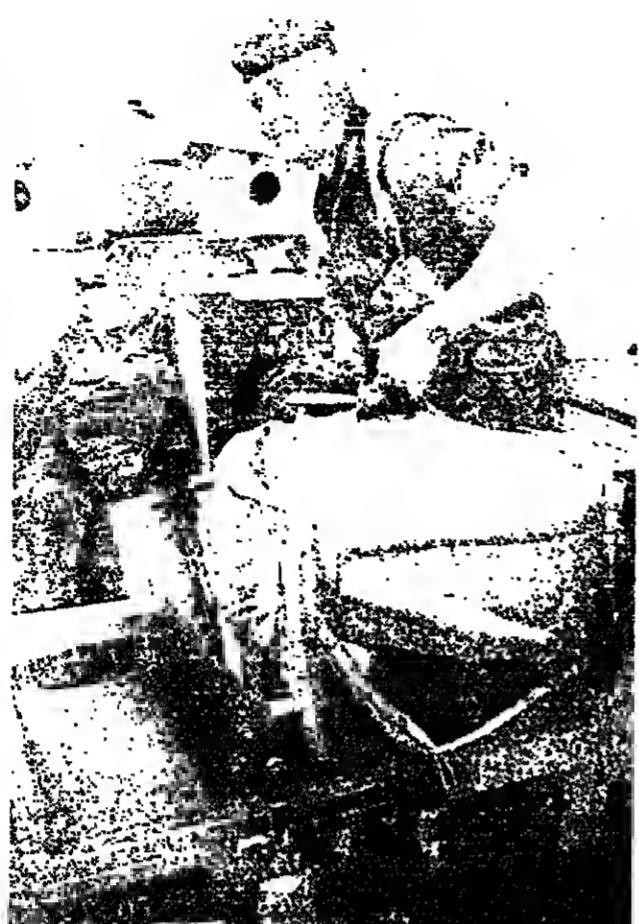
"France has always intervened to lend a strong hand to leaders whom their people do not want at the head of their country," the Association of African Nationals in France said.

Some Western diplomats suspect France cynically wants to take advantage of the withdrawal of Rwanda's former colonial ruler, Belgium, to increase its influence in the region.

France's true motivation appears to mix outrage in the face of genocide with a desire to defend its credibility as a major power in Francophone Africa, according to officials and experts.

Historian Jean-Pierre Chretien, an expert on central Africa, said guilt was a paramount factor.

"It's a question of clearing our conscience," he said, noting France's long-time support for the Hutu-



A legionnaire of the 2nd Foreign Infantry Regiment loads his luggage on a vehicle prior to boarding an Andropov 125 transport plane for Zaire, June 23, at the Istres air base in southeastern France. The soldier is due to take part in "Operation Turquoise," the French mercy mission to Rwanda (AFP photo)

led government accused of turning a blind eye to the massacres.

Public indignation at the killings took time to build up. The massacres were not qualified by the government as "genocide" until May, which lent new intensity to media coverage.

The emotional trigger was news on June 11 that Hutu extremists had kidnapped 170 mainly Tutsi tribe members being sheltered by two European priests who said the captives, most of them children, had all been butchered.

The slaughter came two days after Rwandan rebels murdered the Archbishop of Kigali and 12 other clergymen. The killing of orphans and clergymen — two emotion-charged symbols — touched a special chord within the French government, officials said.

In the absence of U.N. intervention, France stood out as the top candidate to lead an expeditionary force.

It is a member of the U.N. Security Council, has long experience in Africa and, with troops spread throughout the continent, was able to dispatch thousands of soldiers to the region in a matter of hours.

Mr. Chretien said many French officials, particularly African experts surrounding Mr. Mitterrand, said,

"The president is thinking of history," an official told the daily *Le Figaro*.

## Dehaene's stealth candidacy shot down by Britain

By Jeremy Gaunt  
Reuter

CORFU, Greece — Jean-Luc Dehaene, blocked by Britain as the next European Commission (EC) president, is a blunt-speaking wheeler-dealer whose "stealth" candidacy for the European Union (EU)'s top job caused little beyond London.

His name was floated early this year through newspaper leaks and private whispers by France and Germany, the two powerhouses of the European Union, which were uneasy with the prospect of Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers taking the post.

Mr. Dehaene, 53, remained uncharacteristically silent, refusing even to confirm that he was running in

the race until one week before the Corfu summit at which the decision was to be taken.

That stubborn silence — and the feeling among some member states that they were being railroaded by their two big brothers — caused resentment which crystallised in a British veto on Saturday.

In the run-up to the summit, Mr. Dehaene was portrayed in the British press as a radical federalist bent on pursuing European integration and concentrating ever-greater power in the hands of the EU executive in Brussels.

In fact, his views on Europe are unexceptional.

Like most Belgians — and many continental Europeans — he is a fervent believer in political union as a way of preventing

oppression never again engulfing this continent," Mr. Christopher said on Wednesday.

But the problems ahead could prove formidable.

Russia's government, under heavy pressure from hardliners sceptical of the West's intentions, is struggling to push through economic reforms and facing a wave of organised crime.

As a result, the West is unwilling to pump large amounts of fresh cash into the Russian economy or admit it to full membership of organisations such as the G7 or NATO.

Moreover, Russia's view of how security should evolve in Europe is still fundamentally different from the West's vision.

Moscow wants a bigger role for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which groups more than 50 nations.

"It would be totally unrealistic to expect there will be no difficulties, no problems on the road," Mr. Kozyrev said.

While he said Moscow could now accept that NATO will take in Eastern European states, Mr. Kozyrev warned the alliance not to move hastily. NATO officials still remember similar comments made by Mr. Yeltsin last year, after which he abruptly changed his mind.

"The Russian position could change again. No one really knows," said one alliance official.

This will partly depend on how far the West makes good on its promises that it will not isolate Russia. As Eastern European states queue up to join NATO and the European Union, Moscow fears that it could be left out.

## Britain's police seek better protection against criminals

By Sean Maguire  
Reuter

BIRMINGHAM, England — Faced with a growing prospect of being stabbed, shot or hit with a blunt instrument, Britain's "bobbies" on the beat are shopping for protection.

Armour plated vests, knife resistant jackets, longer batons and immobilising sprays are some of the items senior police officers are being urged to buy to protect the traditionally unarmed British constable.

But delays in testing protective equipment and restrictions on their use have angered rank and file officers who believe they are facing increasingly violent and well-armed criminals while not properly equipped.

The equipment was on prominent display at a recent international conference for European police chiefs in this central English city with salesmen reporting strong local interest.

"Our body armour sales are up by 30 per cent," said Anthony Spencer of Aspen International Limited, a company that describes itself as physical protection consultants.

"The ordinary beat officer is not getting issued with these vests, they are only going to firearms teams, so individual officers are buying their own vests. They feel it is cheap life insurance — £390 (\$590) buys you the Rolls-Royce of body armour," said Mr.

Spencer.

His competitors agreed with his rosy sales forecast for the wrap-around upper body protectors that come in male and female sizes and in some cases can be hidden beneath a uniform shirt.

"I've sold 1,150 sets of knife and ballistic resistant vests to police forces since Christmas," said Michael Sacks of Armourshield Limited. But he agreed that still meant most constables went on patrol with only their truncheons.

"Criminals on the street are using new weapons and it is the ordinary beat officer who is encountering them," said Mr. Sacks.

Although armed response vehicles patrol the streets of Britain's cities, with new rules making it easier for crews in London to use their weapons, casualty figures show it is ordinary unarmed police who suffer the majority of attacks.

Two police officers have been killed in London and two seriously injured in the last year in shooting and stabbing incidents that all occurred when no violence was expected.

The 100,000 police officers on the streets of England and Wales suffer more than 13,000 assaults a year according to figures from Britain's Home Office (interior ministry).

Some senior officers say calls to better protect or even arm the police ignore

"We expect you to de-

clare that the days when we sent a lone police officer on the beat, armed only with a Victorian truncheon, have gone for good," Richard Coyle, the retiring federation chairman told Home Secretary (interior minister) Michael Howard in a speech.

But Mr. Howard promised only limited help — no protective vests offering sufficient protection and comfortable enough for a day's duty have yet been developed, he said, and pepper sprays that can be used to immobilise attackers may prove carcinogenic.

His one concession he said that the British "bobby" may soon be equipped with the American-style extendable side-handled baton, meeting one of the demands of the federation.

Previous attempts to replace the old-fashioned truncheon with a longer baton foundered after television images of the device being used by Los Angeles police to beat an arrested man were aired in Britain.

Whether the introduction of the new baton, which can be used with a variety of judo-style moves to thwart attackers, will be enough to calm police fears is unclear.

New Police Federation Chairman Fred Broughton said: "The service is very reluctant to go down the arming route. Not carrying a gun is central to our relationship with the public, but we are facing a very basic issue of health and safety."

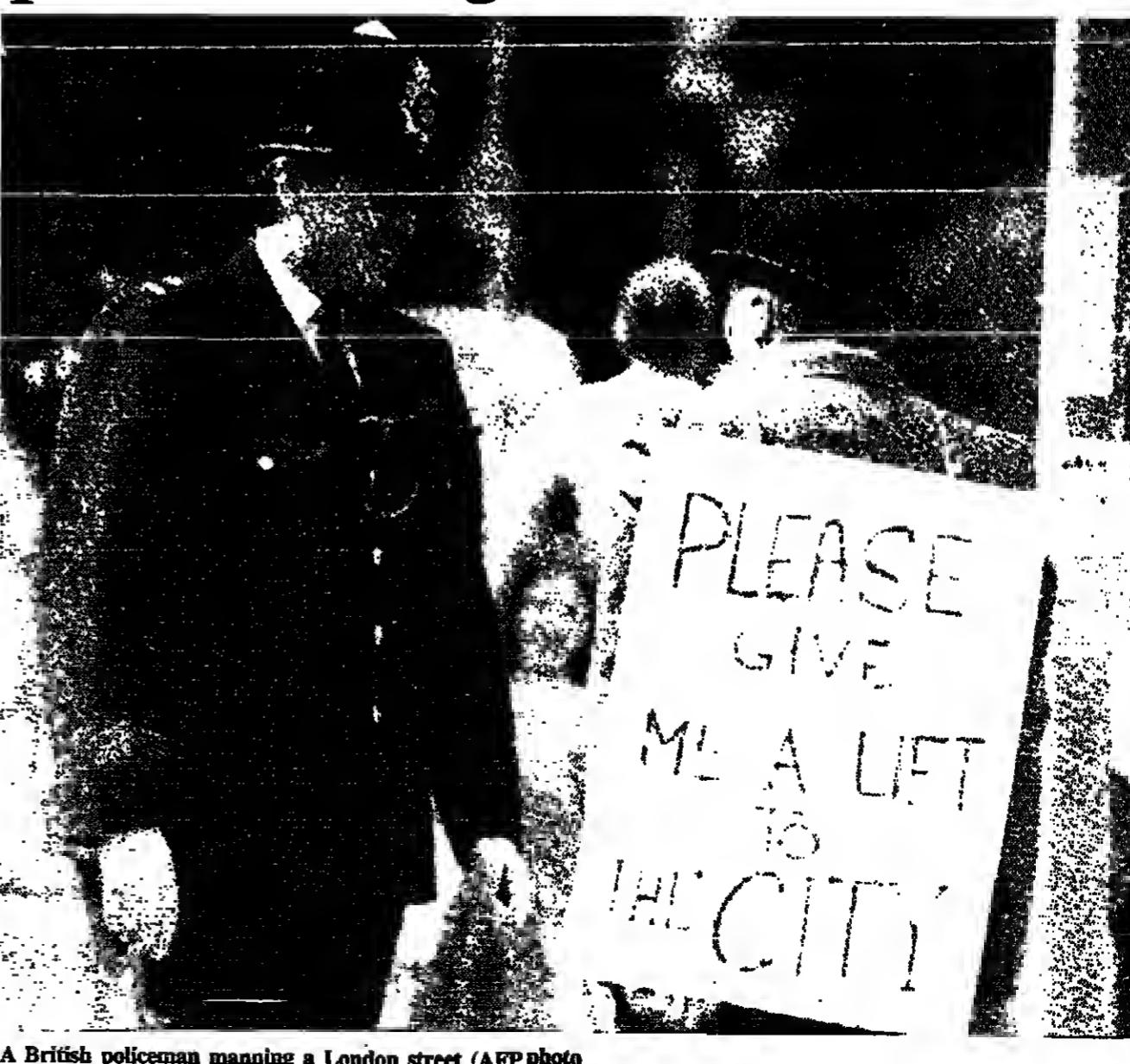
To emerge relatively unscathed from this in a country that has the added complications of three official languages, 13 parliamentary parties and, under Belgium's federalist system, four semi-autonomous regional governments, is no mean feat.

But appearances are deceptive.

Known in Belgium as the "minesweeper" for his ability to clear away explosive issues, Mr. Dehaene has shown political skill and a keen sense of compromise in holding together fragile Belgian coalitions.

His skills as a head-knocking deal-maker have seen his government through recession, the first general strike in half a century, a spate of corruption scandals, and widely unpopular spending cuts and tax hikes.

Born on August 7, 1940, in Montpellier, France, where his family fled during World War II, Mr. Dehaene studied law and economics at Namur University. A Roman Catholic, he is married with four children.



A British policeman manning a London street (AFP photo)

## Russia, West head for new deal, but can they make it?

By Nicholas Doughty  
Reuter

BRUSSELS — Russia and the West, emerging from a distinctly rough patch in their post-cold war relations, seem on course for a new arrangement that will bind them in a web of political, economic and military relations.

The question now is whether both sides can fulfil the hopes they have raised and keep the promises they have made.

Russia needs the riches and technical skills of the West to meet the enormous challenges of transforming its shattered economy, as well as political ties to maintain security.

But the West needs Russia just as much. Without a stable Russia, there is little chance of real stability in Europe.

Those mutual needs were underlined on Wednesday when Russia and NATO pledged a new era of wide-ranging military and political cooperation and Moscow signalled it no longer opposed Eastern European states joining the alliance.

The landmark deal between the former enemies drew a line under recent disputes on issues ranging from Bosnia to arms control and ended bitter complaints from Moscow that the alliance was ignoring its concerns and status as a major power.

But it was not the only sign that, on the surface at least, things are getting better between the West and Russia.

Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev and U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher announced in Brussels their two countries would hold a summit meeting in September and moved closer to agreement on how to deal with such problems as Bosnia and North Korea.

The 12-nation European Union cleared a deal on



Vitaly Churkin (L) watches the scene prior to the signing of NATO's peace programme of military cooperation at headquarters in Brussels June 22 (AFP photo)

## Dollar still ill despite central banks' booster

LOUDON (R) — Central banks led by the U.S. Federal Reserve came to the aid of the dollar Friday but the currency got only a brief lift and dealers said the authorities might be fighting a losing cause.

The dollar gained 1.5 yen and 1.5 pennies on the concerted intervention. But by the close of European trade it was down to 1.5855 marks and 100.45 yen, back where it started before the hefty dollar buying some 17 central banks.

Dealers said the lame response by the dollar underlined the authorities' dilemma.

"What are they going to do about it? These are natural market forces here. That's the way it goes," said Juergen Linemann, head of foreign exchange at British Bank Standard Chartered in London.

"Generally investment flows are favouring Europe again. One just has to live with that," Mr. Linemann said, adding, "I still maintain that intervention alone will not turn the tide. It requires policy changes."

Mark Anstis, currency economist at British bank Midland Global Markets in London, said that as with a previous bout of concerted intervention on May 4, the effect of Friday's action was likely to be fleeting.

"Yes it will take the dollar higher. But give it a couple days to settle down and then

you'll find the sellers come back," Mr. Anstis said.

Many central banks confirmed they had intervened.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said the United States and its partners in the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialised nations were cooperating to support the dollar.

"Our actions today in cooperation with our G-7 partners and other monetary authorities reflect a shared concern about recent developments in financial markets," Mr. Bentsen said.

Central banks that either confirmed or were sighted Friday featured those of all the G-7 members — the United States, Japan, Germany, Canada, France, Italy, the United Kingdom plus Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland.

Traders estimated as much as 2.3 billion worth of dollars had been bought, although some doubted it totaled that much. In the May 4 intervention round, about \$3.5 billion was reckoned to have been bought.

Financial analysts said central bank were spitting into the wind by buying dollars now.

"The market hasn't been overly impressed with this," said Jeremy Hawkins, senior economic adviser at BankAmerica.

"It's something they have been waiting for some while and the reaction, this time is even less than it was at the beginning of May."

The central banks must change policy in order to turn the dollar and that could come at the July 8-10 meeting of the Group of Seven industrial nations or possibly before, analysts added.

"We must have something much more aggressive in terms of verbal intervention coming out of the U.S. administration, backed up with intervention, then policy changes," Mr. Hawkins added.

Analysts said with Japan not likely to ease policy and Germany not likely to cut interest rates aggressively in the near-term, it was up to the United States to raise rates if it really wanted to prop up the dollar.

"They should have waited for a spike down and people were short and then blasted them," said Tony Norfield, treasury adviser at ABN-Amro.

"There were plenty of comments around that the market was squaring up in case the central banks came in."

Analysts said the intervention on May 4, which was a Wednesday, was bolder hitting because the market mid-week is more liquid than it is on a Friday.

Both dollar/mark and dollar/yen were back at levels seen before the intervention at 1.5860 marks and 100.45 yen.

Traders noted the underlying bearish tone of the market. Last Friday a forecast from a U.S. business research group that the dollar could fall 10 per cent in the next 18 months saw it lose two pennies.

This Friday the combined efforts of 17 central banks had no impact at all," said one trader. "I think that shows just how bearish the market still is."

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## British press barons locked in struggle

LONDON (R) — Newspaper tycoons Conrad Black and Rupert Murdoch are locked in a British newspaper price war no one can win, wiping tens of millions of pounds off profits, media analysts said.

Their escalating struggle could threaten the survival of the weakest members of the British daily press.

"Murdoch's and Black's egos have taken over, from their brains," said an analyst from a major brokerage house. "It's commercial suicide."

Black's Daily Telegraph, fearing inroads in its circulation from News Corp Ltd.'s flourishing upmarket daily The Times, cut the price of its flagship Daily Telegraph on Thursday. It was instantly trumped by The Times, which cut its own price to 20 pence (31 cents).

Two right-wing ideologues have set about destroying the quality market, the editor of their ailing rival, The Independent, said on the front page of his paper.

"Mr. Murdoch should have understood there are rarely any winners in price wars," Andreas Whittam Smith said.

"What we are witnessing is a return to the industry's ugly past, dominated by proprietors inebriated with the power that newspaper ownership is thought to bring," he pointed out.

The Independent, now the most expensive upmarket mainstream daily, is considering a more permanent price cut after a one-day 30-pence cut to 20 pence (30 cents).

Opposition Labour Party spokesman on industry, Robin Cook, said he has asked the Office of Fair Trading

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY JUNE 26, 1994

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You can easily rise above some minor difficulties in the A.M. and make it a productive day as long as you are agreeable with associates instead of trying to force issues. Relax and enjoy the day.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) Take time for meditation early in the day and adopt the right philosophy for the future. Make this a worthwhile day to catch up on last minute tasks.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) Study your relationship with friends and know where they fit best in your future plans. Catch up on your rest today for a new work week.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 22) Seek the company of influential persons who can be helpful in furthering your career. Devote the evening to your loved ones.

**CAPIRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) This is a good day to study whatever is spiritual and educational. Visit friends and relatives and express happiness with being around them.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) Study new methods and ideas which can bring you greater income in the future. Make needed repairs to your property which have been neglected.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) Make the right arrangements for gaining personal aims. The evening is best for being with persons you enjoy the company of.

## THE Daily Crossword





# UN to banish Muslims for Serbian sniper deaths

SARAJEVO (AP) — U.N. peacekeepers in Sarajevo have issued a call to banish Muslims and a Bosnian soldier from a Sarajevo hospital.

The U.N. peacekeepers, who are in Sarajevo to monitor a cease-fire since the war began when Serbs drove out Bosnian Muslims from Yugoslavia, were expected to provide a service to the hospital.

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territory they currently hold. If the July 1 session goes ahead, representatives of Bosnian government commanders to attend from a defensive to an offensive to regain lost territory from the Serbs.

The plan would receive final approval from the five powers when they attend a group of seven meeting in Italy the following week.

Meanwhile, Thorvald Stoltenberg and Lord David Owen, co-chairs of the Geneva peace conference on former Yugoslavia, were expected in the Croatian capital Zagreb Saturday, officials said.

The two mediators for the United Nations and European Union (EU) were expected to meet Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, the officials added without giving further details.

Mr. Stoltenberg and Lord Owen, en route from the EU summit in Corfu, stopped off in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for one hour Saturday to meet President Kiro Gligorov. Lord Owen said they were due to meet both Mr. Tudjman and Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic.

Their visit to Zagreb comes as efforts backed by Russia, the United States and the EU to resume dialogue between Croatia and its breakaway Krajina Serbs have reached an impasse.

In a separate development, against a background of om-

rage over the Bosnian war, President Bill Clinton's administration and its Senate allies crafted a policy Friday aimed at avoiding U.S. defiance of the arms embargo in the Balkans.

The proposal by Sens. Sam Nunn, George Mitchell and John Warner, would urge working with the United Nations to lift the embargo and provide Bosnia with up to \$200 million in U.S. military aid.

Those steps would be taken if Bosnian Serb forces attacked United Nations safe areas in Bosnia or failed to "respond constructively" to a proposed peace settlement.

Sen. Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Sen. Warner, the second-ranking Republican on that committee, and Sen. Mitchell, the Democratic majority leader, offered the proposal hoping to cut off a move to unilaterally lift the embargo against Bosnia.

The administration lobbied intensely against the U.S. acting alone saying it would disrupt the NATO alliance, scuttle peace negotiations between Bosnia and Serbian forces, and widen the war.

Defence Secretary William Perry and Gen. John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, wrote Sen. Mitchell endorsing the Nunn-Warner-Mitchell alternative.



GLOBAL FORUM OPENS: Global sponsored Rio Summit, opens Friday at the Forum '94, the most important conference on Free Trade Hall in British city of Manchester the environment since the 1992 U.N. (AP photo)

## B-52 bomber crashes in flames in U.S.

SPOKANE, Wash. (R) — A B-52 bomber crashed and exploded in flames at Fairchild Air Force Base in eastern Washington state, killing all four crew members aboard, officials said.

Base spokeswoman Jennifer McDonald said the plane crashed at 2:16 p.m. PDT (5:16 p.m. EDT) (2116 GMT) as it was approaching for a "touch and go" maneuver in which it would have descended as if for a landing and then taken

tanker planes.

The disaster is the second to strike the base community this week, after Monday's rampage by a former airman with an automatic rifle who killed four people and wounded 22 before he was shot dead by a military policeman.

With the end of the cold war, the base's mission has been changed from one of support for a fleet of air fuel

— is expected to fetch more than \$10 million when it is auctioned on Nov. 11 at Christie's, a spokeswoman said. It was compiled between 1506 and 1508 in Florence and Milan and includes 360 drawings and Da Vinci's ideas on flood control and steam power. The notes are written in Italian, in Da Vinci's unusual right-to-left script that can be read normally when held up to a mirror. Manuscripts make up the bulk of the legacy of Da Vinci, best known for his painting Mona Lisa.

The airman had been discharged from the service last month for psychiatric reasons.

## Major stands isolated in Europe

CORFU, Greece (R) — British Prime Minister John Major stood alone in Europe once again Saturday, sending strong signals to Euro-sceptic mutineers in his badly divided Conservative Party.

Echoing the battles fought by his predecessor Margaret Thatcher on the European stage, Mr. Major refused to back Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene at the next president of the European Commission.

Lord Tebbit, former Conservative Party chairman and right-hand man of the indomitable Lady Thatcher, led the anti-Brussels Euro-sceptics in applauding Mr. Major's stand at the EU summit on the Greek island of Corfu.

Lord Tebbit said Mr. Major should sit tight "and sooner or later a compromise candidate may come forward."

Echoing the concerns of smaller states, Mr. Tebbit accused France and Germany of bulldozing the others into accepting Mr. Dehaene.

Mr. Major insisted there was no personal animosity involved in his resistance to Mr. Dehaene, who had to be nominated unanimously.

He told fellow European leaders: "Were nationality to enter into our calculations the selection of our next president would be an affront to everything that our community stands for."

"Europe is full of talent. I am confident that a period of consultation between the presidency and all member states will produce a candidate that will have the support of us all," he added.

Another defeat over the successor to EU Commission President Jacques Delors — or a climbdown acceptance of Mr. Dehaene — would have been another body blow.

Struggling to maintain party unity and quell the Euro-sceptics, he campaigned in the European Parliament elections for a multi-speed, multi-layered Europe.

He stood firm against more integration, arguing the European Union would break up unless it was allowed to develop more flexibly. Resting centralism, he preached deregulation and free trade.

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He stood firm against more integration, arguing the European Union would break up unless it was allowed to develop more flexibly. Resting centralism, he preached deregulation and free trade.

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# World News

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Iran, Russia discuss Karabakh

TEHRAN (AFP) — A Russian special presidential envoy discussed the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict with Iranian officials here Saturday. Russian sources said Vladimir Kazarinov, who heads Russia's efforts to mediate between Azerbaijan and Armenia, met Morteza Bank, an Iranian Foreign Ministry expert on the Caucasus region, and was "satisfied" with Iran's response to a peace plan proposed by Russia last month, the sources said. Armenia has accepted the plan to end the six-year conflict, but Azerbaijan has rejected it. Iran, which made several unsuccessful attempts to broker an end to the conflict in the past, said it would work with Russia to restore peace in Nagorno-Karabakh. Nearly 20,000 people have died in fighting since the Armenian majority in the enclave declared secession from Azerbaijan in 1988. Azerbaijani President Gaidar Aliyev is due to visit Iran on Wednesday.

### 5 gunned down in S. African township

JOHANNESBURG (AFP) — Five youths aged between 10 and 20 were shot dead by gunmen while walking down a street in Tokosa black township east of here, police said Saturday. Two youths were injured in the attack late Friday, police spokeswoman Captain Janine Smith said. She said the motive was unknown but police did not believe it was political. Tokosa in recent years has borne the brunt of political violence, which has been blamed on feuding between supporters of President Nelson Mandela's African National Congress and their rivals from the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party. Since South Africa's first all-race election in April which brought Mr. Mandela to power, however, political violence in the ghetto has declined dramatically, police and violence monitors say.

### Left wins Warsaw local elections

WARSAW (AFP) — Poland's ruling left-wing coalition parties won last weekend's local elections in the capital Warsaw, according to partial official results published Saturday. The former communist Alliance of the Democratic Left and Peasant's Party won 48 seats in the city council, compared to 31 for the opposition centre-left Union for Liberty. A coalition of right-wing parties won 30 seats. In the southern city of Krakow, however, a coalition led by the Union for Liberty won control of the city council with 26 seats against 18 for the Alliance, 13 for a Solidarity trade union coalition and 10 for the right. Final results of the elections, which had a low turnout of only 35.8 percent, are to be published at the start of next week.

### U.K. soldier charged with murder

BELFAST (R) — A soldier serving with the British army in Northern Ireland was charged in court Saturday with murdering a Catholic in an attack claimed by an outlawed Protestant guerrilla group. Neil Irwin, 24, a private in the locally-recruited Royal Irish Regiment, was accused in court of murdering a father of four who died when a booby trap bomb exploded under his lorry in Portadown, south of Belfast, in March. The attack was claimed by the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF), which has been targeting ordinary Catholics in an attempt to scupper Anglo-Irish peace talks. They fear the talks may weaken the province's links with London and lead to a united Ireland. Irwin, who was also charged with four separate murder bids, did not speak at the hearing but a police inspector told the Belfast court he had replied "no" when he was formally charged.

### 6-organ transplant announced in U.K.

LONDON (AP) — A 32-year-old man who received six transplanted organs was released from the hospital Friday but doctors say he still has a long way to go in his recovery. Stephen Hyett received a liver, kidney, stomach, duodenum, small intestine and pancreas in March at Addenbrooke's hospital in Cambridge. The operation had not been announced previously, and the hospital declined to give the exact date of the surgery. He has a condition called Gardner's syndrome, which can cause deadly tumours in the bowel and duodenum. Professor Sir Roy Calne, who headed the surgical team, said Gardner's syndrome was not a cancer, but a recurring fibroma. Hyett said, "at first they were only going to give me a new intestine and liver but when a donor finally came along and they opened me up they decided that the other organs had to be replaced as well. The first I knew about it was when I came round," he said. "Where I had an awful lot of pain before the operation I haven't got that now." Mr. Hyett said in an interview with BBC Radio. "Although I get a bit tired at the moment they said that would go with time. Otherwise I am fine."

### 13 injured in Belgium train crash

BRUSSELS (AFP) — Thirteen people were injured Saturday when a passenger train was hit by a goods train at Boechout, near Antwerp, the Belgian National Railways (SNCB) said. Nine of the injured were taken to hospital. The cause of the accident was not immediately known but a SNCB spokesman said the passenger train could have been going too slowly on that section of the line.

### Ukraine chooses West or Russia in polls

KIEV (R) — Ukraine finds itself at a foreign policy crossroads in Sunday's presidential election, obliged to choose between incumbent Leonid Kravchuk's pro-Western stand and his main rival's calls to move closer to Moscow.

Kravchuk has made much during the campaign of his reputation for trying to integrate the former Soviet republic into Western Europe during more than two years in office.

His most serious challenger, former Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, proclaims loudly at rallies and on television that Ukraine's future depends on restoring links with Moscow and dumping what he says is post-Soviet isolation.

Mr. Kravchuk is lauded by Western leaders for persuading Ukraine's resealant parliament to give up the 1,600 strategic warheads that made the country the world's third largest nuclear power.

"All high technology is based in the West. We must aim our efforts in this direction," Mr. Kravchuk said during the campaign.

"Without help, credits and investment we cannot right our economy. The G7 countries will soon be discussing Ukraine. But first we have to carry out reforms."

As former director of the world's largest missile plant, Mr. Kuchma is most at home in the former Soviet military-industrial complex. He raised



RUSSIAN PEACEKEEPERS: Two Russian peacekeepers sit next to their radio transmitter as they control the road to Inguri River, at Rukhi village in Georgia. First units of Russian peacekeepers arrived in the conflict zone on June 23 (AFP photo).

### Berlin bids farewell to Russian troops

BERLIN (R) — Russian troops leaving Germany half a century after defeating Hitler's Nazis marched proudly through the streets of Berlin Saturday for the first time since their World War II victory parade.

Goose-stepping to the triumphant strains of military bands, 1,500 troops wearing olive green dress uniforms and carrying Kalashnikov rifles paraded down a southeastern district of Koenigsee. Officials and spectators alike spoke of how the former Soviet forces had liberated Germany from Nazi tyranny.

There was little talk of the cold war nor the division of Berlin at Saturday's parade, held in the distant southeastern district of Koenigsee. Officials and spectators alike spoke of how the former Soviet forces had liberated Germany from Nazi tyranny.

Afterwards, many Germans handed anyone wearing a Russian uniform flowers, chocolate, cigarettes, beer and even cash — small yet moving reparations for the bread and soup Soviet troops gave to starving Germans in the early post-war days.

The rousing procession, which included scores of anti-aircraft batteries and small tanks, was in sharp contrast to the less formal departure celebrations of the Western allies last week in central Berlin just west of the Brandenburg Gate.

There were no heavy weapons on display at least week's parade for the Western allies — the United States, Britain and France. That parade was watched by 75,000.

The Russians had wanted to march together with Western allies in a grand reunion of the World War II allies, bopping to parade through the Brandenburg Gate where the Berlin Wall once stood. But

they were rebuffed by German authorities.

The Western allies were also opposed, reluctant like many Germans and especially west Berliners to forget the Soviet troops' role in supporting the division of the city and the maintenance of Comintern rule in East Germany.

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The last of the 375,000 former Soviet troops stationed in east Germany since 1945 are to leave in September, just before the last of the 12,000 Western allied forces leave Berlin.

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## Brazil tame the indomitable Lions, clinch 2nd round berth

STANFORD, California (AP) — Brazil played one period of good soccer against Cameroon. It was enough.

After a lackluster first half, Brazil turned on the jets and blew out the "Indomitable Lions" of Cameroon 3-0 at Stanford Stadium Friday. After Romario fired the Brazilians ahead in the 39th minute, Marcio Santos headed the second in the 65th and Bebeto squeezed in the third in the 72nd.

The Brazilians became the first team to guarantee a berth in the second round of the cup with its second win in the games. The team beat Brazil 2-0 Monday.

Cameroon, which got its only point in a tie with Sweden in its opening game, may have to win its final game against Russia to advance.

Veteran Cameroon striker Roger Milla made World Cup history as the oldest ever player at age 42 when he came on as a second-half substitute. He entered the game seconds after colleague Rigobert Bahangai Song had been sent off for scything down Bebeto.

"If Brazil continues to play its own brand of soccer it's hard to see that we won't win the competition," striker Romario said. "Brazil is starting to look like a champion."

Well, not entirely. The first period was a sleeper except for Romario's goal.

"It was more difficult than the Russia game," said Brazil's coach Carlos Alberto Parreira. "They are a quick

team with good technique and tight marking. And they don't feel the heat like the European teams.

"During the first half we were nervous, it was very even and we had a lot of trouble," he said. "In the second half we improved a lot, playing with Bebeto more open on the right. Bebeto improved a lot technically and tactically."

At first, fans who expected to see the touted offensive showcase must have thought they were at the wrong game.

Both teams started cautiously, as if wary of the other's firepower. Cameroon fouled early and often, and defender Stefan Tataw took a yellow card in the 5th minute for hauling down Mauro Silva from behind as the Brazilians started a break.

The Lions' 1.91-metre full-back Raymond Kalla Nkongo was a shadow to Brazilian striker Romario and kept him from unleashing a shot in the early going.

Neither team got near the other's goal until the 9th minute, when Brazilian forward Bebeto sent a right-footer over the crossbar.

The Brazilians claimed a penalty in the 13th minute when Dunga went down in the penalty area after a clumsy challenge by Rigobert Bahangai Song but Mexican referee Arturo Brizio indicated he thought Dunga had dived. The 83,401 fans, mostly behind the Brazilians, jeered and whistled.

Cameroon did not get a shot until a harmless free kick in the 19th minute. But Brazil

failed to take advantage.

"We had problems in the first period. We felt our rhythm was different," said midfielder Mauro Silva. "My concern was not to take a goal. It's Romario's function to kill the ball, and he does that better than anyone."

The "killer" came alive at the 39th minute.

Midfielder Dunga threaded a pass up the middle to a streaking Romario. He took it in full stride, waited until keeper Joseph-Antoine Bell charged then calmly tapped it into the left corner.

Four minutes later, striker Bebeto wasted a breakaway when his right-footer from the top of the box sailed harmlessly over the crossbar.

Kalla Nkongo was booked for rough play. But the Brazilians too collected two yellow cards, Bebeto for a foul and Mauro Silva for handling the ball.

Brazil was a different team in the second half. With Bebeto fixed on the right wing, the offence suddenly clicked.

In the 51st minute, fullback Aldair, playing for injured starter Ricardo Rocha, worked a brilliant give-and-go with Bebeto for a shot that Bell tipped wide.

Jorginho broke swiftly down the right after the Brazilians intercepted the ball in midfield but, with Romario and Bebeto unmarked in front of goal, his low cross was cut out by a defender.

Bebeto then sent Leonardo breaking through on the left into the Lions' defence, and Brazil drove through.



Brazilian player Dunga and Rai (background) watch as the Cameroon defender Marc Vivien Foe kicks the ball away during their World Cup match at Stanford Friday (AFP photo)

for Cameroon at the expense of a corner.

Marcio Santos moved up to meet the flag kick and headed just too high.

Brazil's pressure was beginning to get to the Cameroon defence and Song was sent off in the 64th for crunching Bebeto as the striker raced down the right flank.

That left an avenue in the Lions' defence, and Brazil struck again.

"It demoralised us because now it was 10 against 11 and we couldn't slow them down," said striker David Emba.

Emba was replaced in the 65th minute by Milla, the darling of Cameroon's Cinderella team in 1990 World Cup in Italy, when he scored four goals. But he had been on the field for only a few seconds when Brazil struck again.

"We will enjoy the moment but we have to look into the future and hope, the future only brings good things for us," Baron said.

Mexico broke open the game in the 44th minute when Garcia capped the first

## Mexico beat Ireland 2-1 to keep hopes alive

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP) — Luis Garcia kept Mexico's World Cup hopes alive Friday, scoring two sparkling goals from long range in a 2-1 win over Ireland, which wilted in the sweltering heat of the Citrus Bowl greenhouse.

Veteran striker John Aldridge held Ireland in the game up to the end with a header in the 83rd minute, but Irish legs were too drained, and goalkeeper Jorge Campos too hot, to score during a final onslaught.

"The Mexicans didn't beat us, the weather did," complained Ireland's coach Jack Charlton.

"We showed extraordinary spirit," said coach Miguel Mejia Baro after his team came from the cellar of Group E to the top with the win.

All four teams in the group now have three points after two games, setting up an exciting finale when the final first-round games are played simultaneously Tuesday. Ireland plays Norway and Italy meets Mexico.

"We will enjoy the moment but we have to look into the future and hope, the future only brings good things for us," Baron said.

Mexico broke open the game in the 44th minute when Garcia capped the first

smooth combination play with a scorching right-foot drive from 20 metres.

From the right, Marcelino Bernal centred to the middle where veteran forward Carlos Hermosillo shook off his defender and set up the ball perfectly for the unrusting Garcia. Goalkeeper Packie Bonner had no chance.

"We ran out of steam when they scored just before half-time," said Charlton.

Ireland tided visibly in the 44-degree C temperatures on the Citrus Bowl pitch, allowing Mexico even more space to flaunt its technical skills.

In the 65th minute, Alberto Garcia Aspe found Garcia wide open in the centre, and from 18 metres out, his low right-foot shot was lethal again.

After an unlucky loss to Norway, "the attack showed more initiative now," said Baron.

"They scored at crucial times," said Charlton.

The sold-out 61,129-capacity Citrus Bowl was a sea of green, with fans from both teams sporting their traditional colours, but Ireland had to play in white.

The second goal completely cut Ireland's legs and some players, and Charlton lost their cool, bitterly complaining against officials.

Bonner made a couple of great saves to prevent the ball wide.

Ireland played its traditional early pressure game as long as it could in the steaming conditions, often forcing Mexico back deep in its own half early on. On offence, however, it had little energy left to create chances.

When it did, goalkeeper Campos was unbeatable.

Ireland came close in the 38th minute, when Andy Townsend sent a dangerous bouncing header towards the low corner. But the quick Campos, pulled off a brilliant one-handed save to push the ball wide.

In the 57th minute, Campos had to make a diving save on a John Sheridan break-through.

A minute from time, Campos made the save that clinched the match on a drive from Townsend.

In the first half, Mexico displayed good individual skills but failed to combine play like a team for most of the game.



national soccer team beat Ireland 2-1 in their World Cup match in Orlando, Florida (AFP photo)

## Clashes mar Mexican celebration

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Hundreds of rowdy World Cup fans battled riot police, hurling rocks and bottles Friday as an impromptu party by tens of thousands celebrating Mexico's victory over Ireland turned violent.

At least 30 people were injured as police clubbed and punched youthful fans who marred an otherwise joyous street fiesta in a heavy downpour after Mexico's 2-1 first-round victory in Orlando, Florida.

"Oh, my leg, my leg," cried Lupita Lopez, a 40-year-old woman hit by a bottle as thousands of people surged around the 12-story Monument of Independence, a stone column capped by a sculpture of a gilded angel.

Within minutes of the victory, which revived Mexico's hopes of advancing to the second round of the tournament, tens of thousands surged from offices, restaurants and homes, converging on the monument that is a traditional rallying point for soccer fans.

There were similar victory celebrations around Mexico. In the state capital of Guadalajara, thousands of celebrating fans crowded around the city's Minerva Fountain, snarling traffic on the streets that feed into it.

The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party took advantage of the occasion to hire a band that played music for the crowd.

At least 12 people were injured in the crush of celebrants in Guadalajara, three of them seriously, police said. But there were no signs of clashes between celebrants and some 400 unarmed police dispatched to provide crowd control.

In Mexico City, mariachi music erupted as more than 200 riot police behind plastic shields ringed the grassy traffic circle, home to the monument, and eyed the fast-growing throng.

Thousands massed around the monument on the Paseo de la Reforma, the city's main east-west thoroughfare, but most fled down the tree-lined avenue and into side streets when the violence erupted.

Gleeful shouts of "Viva Mexico" turned to screams as scuffling broke out among a surging crowd and the riot police and some rowdy youths began to break through the lines of baton-wielding officers and run up the grassy knoll.

The without warning, police charged up the knoll

## Overheard at Turino...



Tickets will be given to diners at Turino until the closing ceremony of the

World Cup '94 on 17 July. A guest at Turino, selected at random, will draw the winning ticket, and the results of the lottery will be announced a few days later. In a recent ad, Turino claimed itself "the headquarters of change," in a reference to its new style of promotion and campaign.

## JOB OPPORTUNITY

Large German consulting firm is looking for an experienced secretary, capable of running the office affairs for a team of approx. 12 engineering and management advisers.

Required qualifications and experience should be as per below mentioned job profile:

- Minimum 5 years experience in working for a private company.
- Professional education through well-reputed secretarial centre or business school.
- Fluent spoken and written English. Working knowledge of German would be an advantage.
- Excellent knowledge and handling of at least either WinWord or Wordperfect, wordprocessing software and working knowledge of a spreadsheet programme, working experience in PC networks and handling E-mail would be of advantage.
- Well familiar with and handling of office procedures like all regular secretarial work, fast typing in Arabic and English, filing, handling of petty cash and simple bookkeeping, organisation of communications between different offices.

We offer an attractive remuneration depending on qualification and performance.

Applications in writing, containing all relevant bio data and references shall be received not later than 03.07.94 and addressed to:

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## Bulgaria, Greece try to rebound from thrashings

CHICAGO (R) — Bulgaria and Greece, probably the least impressive teams at the World Cup finals, will try to put opening match thrashings behind them Sunday in an all-or-nothing clash in Group D.

Defeat for either squad will effectively mean their early exit from the 24-team tournament. Both coaches were dismayed by their teams' lack of fight in their debut matches and plan to shake up their sides to inject more pace and ideas.

"Our ambitions are very serious and we want to beat Greece because that is our only chance of going into the second round," Bulgarian coach Dimitar Penev said. "But they are also playing to win and this will make our task very difficult."

Greek coach Alketa Panagoulas will make up to four changes, switching from the defense-oriented plan in Greece's World Cup finals debut against Argentina.

Greece were unlucky enough to be the first to play the new-look, go-for-goals Argentina and were roundly

thrashed 4-0. Bulgaria were run ragged by Nigeria, losing 3-0.

Penev was not impressed by his side's lack of fire in the second half and has warned his players to at least make one change in midfield and one in defense to raise the team's tempo.

Even allowing for the upsets that have prepared USA '94, it is hard to see Greece beating Nigeria and Bulgaria overcoming Argentina in their final first-round games.

A draw would leave both sides with little hope of proceeding further and Panagoulas plans to go on the attack.

"We're going to change our tactics. We played too conservatively against Argentina — we can't play like that again," said Panagoulas, who has also had to shake his players out of a dangerous complacency.

Team officials said the 22 players in the squad appeared to believe they had achieved their World Cup goal when they became the first Greek side to qualify for the finals.

Ilias Atmatzidis is ex-

## Shocked Colombia goes on salvage mission

SAN FRANCISCO, California (AFP) — Shell-shocked Colombia coach Francisco Maturana has pleaded with his players to go out and win back their honour against Switzerland Sunday.

Successive defeats to Romania and the United States mean Colombia will be going home early when everyone had expected them to be involved in the tournament until the last week.

"We have disappointed a lot of people and we can only try to retrieve our pride and play as we were taught to," said captain Carlos Valderrama.

Maturana, who takes over as coach at Atletico Madrid next season after his second spell in charge of Colombia, could offer no plausible explanation for the sudden loss of form.

"It's true we had a lot of outside interference but that's nothing new. We just never got going. We were too elaborate in our first game and made mistakes and panicked in the second," he said.

Colombia had not lost two successive games since being beaten by Brazil and Argentina in the 1991 Copa America South American champa-

nship.

Maturana was forced to drop Gabriel Jaime Gomez after death threats from Bogota to bomb his and the midfielder's homes.

Switzerland, who made sure of qualifying by drawing 1-1 with the United States and beating Romania 4-1, will be keen stay on the West Coast as group winners.

They played their first two matches indoors in Detroit and will want to avoid a trip to Washington as group runners-up.

Switzerland's first World Cup success since beating Italy 4-1 in Bari in 1954 hoisted them to the top of the group, and English coach Roy Hodgson was expected to name the same side that triumphed over Romania.

Probable teams:

Colombia: Oscar Cordoba; Andres Escobar, Luis Herrera, Luis Carlos Perea, Wilson Perez, Herman Gavira, Carlos Valderrama, Leonel Alvarez, Freddy Rincon, Antonio de Avila, Faustina Asprilla.

Switzerland: Marco Pascolo; Marc Hottiger, Yvan Quentin, Dominique Herr, Alain Geiger, Georges Breyg, Alain Sattler, Christophe Orel, Adrián Kunp, Ciriaco Sforza, Stephan Chauvin.

For example, John Harkes and Roy Wegerle play in England while Tab Ramos plays in Spain, Eric Wynalda in Germany, Ernie Stewart in the Netherlands and Cle Kooiman in Mexico.

The other 13 players have contracts with the federation and earn between \$3,000 and \$6,500 a month.

"All the offers are worth half a million dollars plus, and the highest is for \$1.1 million," said Nutall. The U.S. federation stood to get 90 per cent of any transfer fees.

"These are players who are under contract to the (U.S. soccer) federation," he said, declining to identify the players or clubs.

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